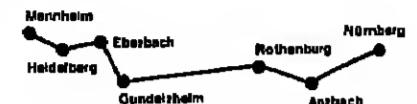
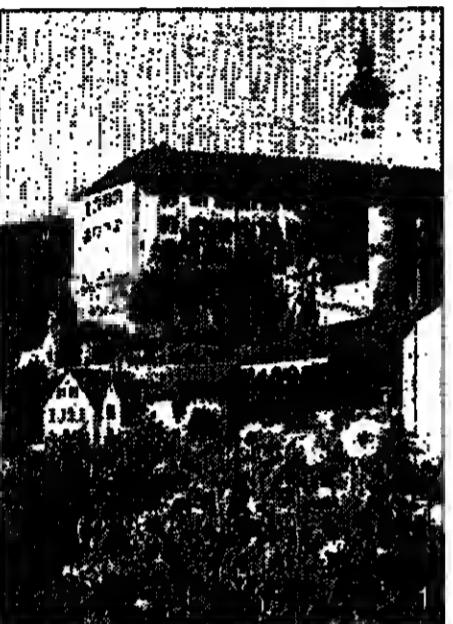


# Routes to tour in Germany



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2

# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 28 April 1985  
Twenty-fourth year - No. 1176 - By air

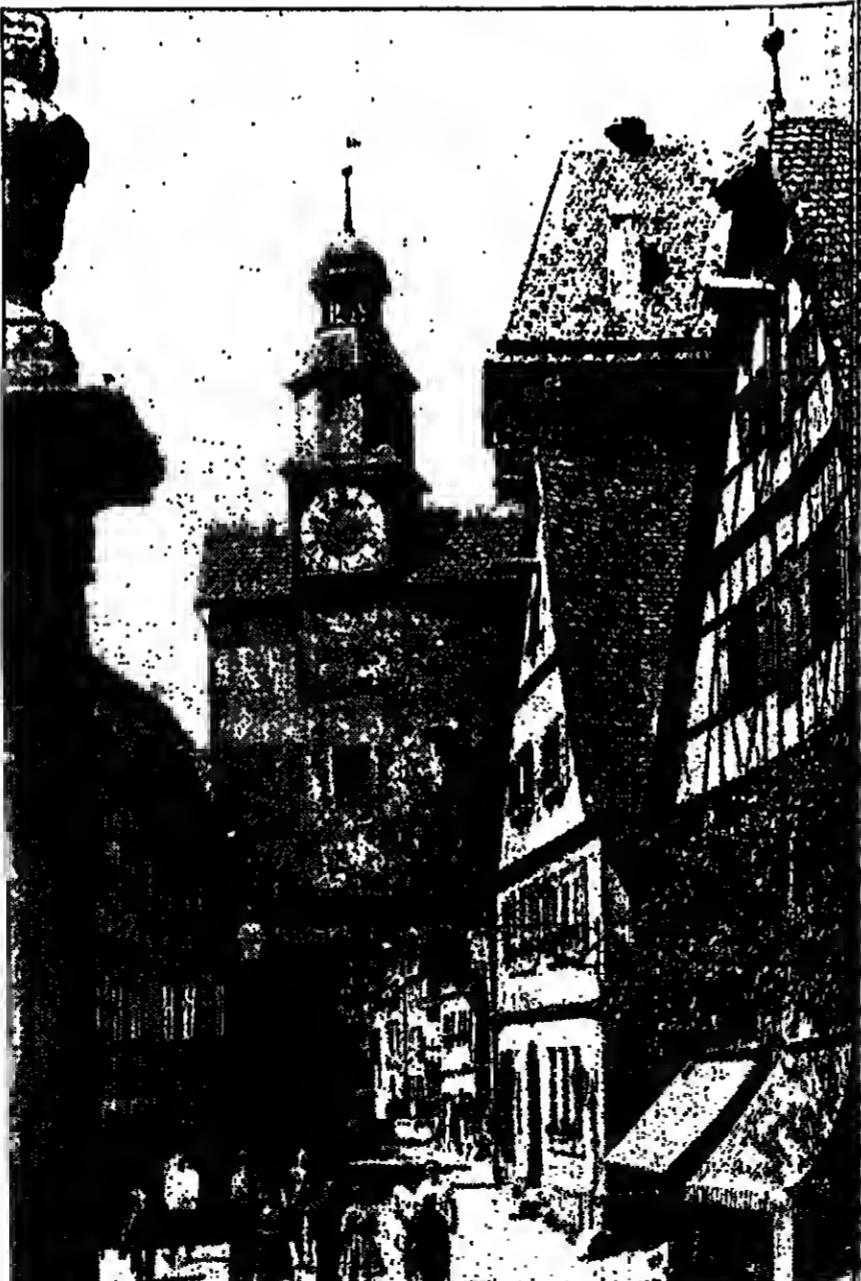
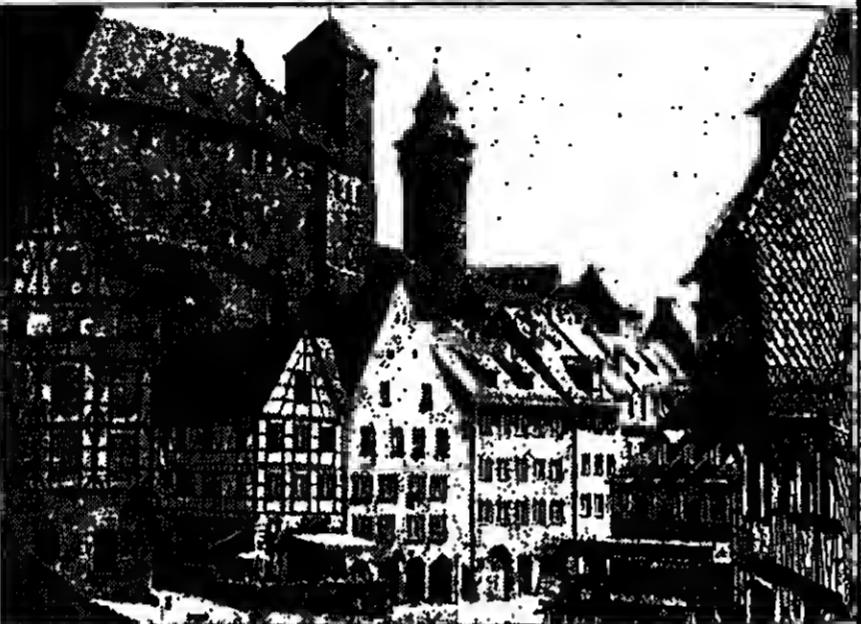
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Kohl recalls Bergen-Belsen

Former inmates of Bergen-Belsen gathered with several thousand people this month on the site, now marked by an obelisk, near the town of Celle in Lower Saxony, to mark 40 years since the camp was freed. Chancellor Kohl spoke, saying that the shame for what had happened would remain. (Photo: dpa)



Sinsfurter Allgemeine

The Germans' fractured relationship with VE Day, the anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe, is becoming increasingly apparent.

The assumption is, of course, that the former Allies have unlimited reason for celebrating the 40th anniversary of German capitulation and are not in the Germans' best stick.

The Germans in contrast are torn between feelings of liberation, mourning and guilt that make all German bids to re-live the past seem so hopeless.

Both the French and British governments have now decided to scrap post-war circumstances so as not, as M. Mitterrand put it, to overtax the "heart and soul" of the Germans.

His consideration may be (and is) used by many as an encouraging sign of how closely integrated the Germans are in the West.

Even so, one may still wonder whether French President's idea is the reason for self-restraint.

The New York Times wrote in a editorial that the United States had

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Political terms, and in relation to  
two objectives, the war ended in  
defeat, a near-disaster, for  
Europe.

Britain and France went to war in 1939 to defend the freedom of Poland. They had no immediate territorial dispute with Hitler.

Their decision to declare war on the Third Reich was based mainly on the need to defend from totalitarian hunger for expansion the smaller countries' right to self-determination.

It is in Britain's eternal credit that it unflinchingly upheld this wartime objective and more than once rejected peace moves by Hitler.

Britain refused to consider peace terms after the defeat and division of Poland and even after the capitulation of France when it stood entirely alone against a Eurasian land-mass controlled and shared by the two dictators.

That makes it even harder to appreciate how far short of this war objective in reality was, although it is easy to imagine that in view of Hitler's crimes all efforts were increasingly concentrated on merely defeating him.

But how could the West possibly forget who they had joined forces with to attain this objective? How could it forget that it was Stalin who had enabled Hitler to wage war in the first place?

How, indeed, could it forget that it was Hitler, not Stalin, who broke their pact and forced the Soviet Union to side with Britain, and later America, against Germany?

How could it possibly go as far as to re-decide eastern Poland to the Soviet Union, virtually ratifying in retrospect the borders agreed by the terms of the 1939 Ribbentrop-Stalin pact?

President Roosevelt, in a combination of self-importance, naivete and

cynical thoughtlessness, has long been known to have made Stalin virtually every concession he demanded.

Churchill, who never entirely lost sight of Britain's initial objectives, gave resistance in vain.

Roosevelt told one person who warned him against giving way too much to Stalin that he felt if he gave him (Stalin) all he could without asking anything in return he (Stalin) would be duty-bound not to annex territory. What was so disastrous was that Roosevelt did

more than give him what he could. Nine nations totalling nearly 100 million people came under Soviet hegemony between 1944 and 1949.

A series in the Hamburg newsweekly *Der Spiegel* only recently called to mind the blackmail and barbarous brutality with which the Soviet Union set about this task.

The course of events also testified to the guilty indecision with which the democracies betrayed both their own objectives and the hopes of others.

So only the Soviet Union has any real occasion for celebrating the anniversary unconditionally and, tellingly, many of

the current anniversary celebrations date back to a decision by the CPSU central committee last June to celebrate VE Day as a sort of liberation in world history second only to the October Revolution.

Externally it presents an opportunity of recalling that the Germans, albeit only Germans in the West, were erstwhile enemies.

Internally it provides a wide range of ways in which to marshal the time-honoured system of special shifts to demonstrate Soviet power and have Moscow acknowledged in the old Byzantine

Continued on page 2

## Germans still in quandary over end-of-the-war anniversary

President Reagan is visiting Germany for three reasons which have little to do with each other:

First, there is the Western economic summit in Bonn.

Then he wants to underline German-American friendship.

The third is to recall the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the Germans' liberation from Hitler's dictatorship.

Taken individually, each of these would have given Bonn enough problems.

The Western economic summit might suffer from the geographical and perhaps provincial confines of Bonn.

President Reagan's tour of Germany is likely to be fraught with security risks.

It is likely to trigger demonstrations and political unrest and thereby upset the picture of harmony it is hoped to present.

As for ceremonies to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of the war, the Germans themselves still don't know what to do.

They are still sounding out the options.

There are some far-reaching reservations because, after all, it is not easy to celebrate one's own defeat with the victors.

Even for those who are convinced the war's end meant liberation for Germany, there are still the practical difficulties of when, where and with whom to celebrate.

Many, including the Bonn govern-

ment, are still learning the ropes, and now President Reagan has been involved, with inevitable and unfortunate side-effects.

The embarrassments now include a letter from the CDU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, Alfred Dregger, criticising US Senators because some sections of American public opinion happen not to share his, Dregger's, views.

That is one way of creating the impression that bids are under way to make domestic political capital out of the affair.

It would have been best for Bonn and Washington not to have tried to do three things at once.

They would then at least not have been in such a predicament, but now they are, they will probably have no choice but to go ahead with the programme.

They are unlikely to find the going much fun.

Achim Melchers  
*Westdeutsche Allgemeine*, Essen, 22 April 1985

**W**hen leaders of the seven major Western industrialised nations meet in Bonn for what has come to be known as the Western economic summit the peace movement and the Greens plan to hold an "alternative summit" as a tribunal to pass judgment on Western economic and military policy.

Bonn being bound to be unsettled, the Social Democrats would like to gain themselves a hearing by holding demonstrations of their own.

The Christian Democrats made their voice heard before the summit when, together with the Catholic and Protestant churches, they held a meeting entitled The Economic Summit and the Third World: Joint Future for North and South?

Yet many Christian Democrats, not to mention people of other party-political persuasions, wondered what the point of this particular exercise was. The CDU, Christian Democrats critically argued, had no need to hold a "happening" of its own on the summit.

The organiser of the meeting, Karl Lamers, replied that the CDU had every good reason for taking the economic summit as an occasion for a closer look at relations between the Third World and the industrialised countries.

Herr Lamers is a Bonn MP and chairman of the CDU development policy committee.

It wasn't just a matter of the future of the developing countries, he said, who were hardest hit by international economic upsets and failures yet not represented at the summit.

The CDU had to demonstrate at the meeting that its development policy was comprehensive, dealing with all the political and economic aspects of Third World life.

The CDU leader, Chancellor Kohl, was to make this point clear in a fundamental policy address on development policy.

As Bonn Chancellor Herr Kohl has so far been as little inclined to commit himself on development policy as his predecessor Helmut Schmidt, who was a latecomer to North-South policy.

Development policy debates in the Bundestag are usually held late in the evening. Chancellor Kohl, like Chancellor Schmidt before him, tends to be conspicuous by his absence from the rostrum.

Continued from page 1

manner as the East Bloc's liberator. The most the West can do is to recall its resolve (better late than never) to resist Hitler's plans for world dictatorship and to regret that the resolve was abandoned so soon.

1945 was a victory year for democracy but also the greatest-ever defeat for the democratic principle in support of which the West went to war.

In February 1943, Ernst Jünger wrote, the word Stalingrad was often mentioned on walls in Paris.

"Who knows?" the poet wondered. "Maybe Stalingrad will mark the beginning of the end for the walls of Paris."

Over and above ceremonial routine VE Day remains riddled with contradictions for the West, victory and defeat in one.

Hitler's end may be celebrated and the war dead called to mind. But from then on the questions arise.

*Joachim Fest.  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 20 April 1985)*

## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

### Sideshows promised for the Bonn economic summit.

**F**rankfurter Allgemeine

So policy pronouncements have been limited to passages within full-scale general government policy statements.

The churches have for some time been keen to hear more from the Chancellor on development policy. What he had to say in inaugurating the Roman Catholic fund-raising campaign Misereor in 1983 was not enough for churchmen committed on development policy.

But the Chancellor has for some time said he is willing to outline a detailed view on Third World policy in a meeting with the churches take part.

The Chancellor's Office evidently felt the eve of the Bonn economic summit was a suitable opportunity. But the date was set of short notice.

Church authorities wondered whether they should accept the invitation to take part extended by Herr Lamers, and not just because so little time was left for joint preparation of the meeting.

They had even greater misgivings about making a public appearance in the Konrad-Adenauer-Haus, the CDU head office in Bonn, alongside the one political party.

They didn't want to create the impression that the churches saw eye to eye with the Christian Democrats or the

Economic Cooperation Ministry on development policy.

The churches maintain a critical accompaniment to development policy as practised by Bonn, although friction is not as serious as it was when Jürgen Todenhöfer was the party's development policy spokesman.

At the time of these upsets much of the groundwork for a smoother relationship was laid by Volkmar Köhler, who is now parliamentary state secretary at the Economic Cooperation Ministry.

For many years the churches and the Christian Democrats have compared notes in detail via the Joint Conference on Church and Development representing Catholic and Protestant aid groups.

The Joint Conference liaises with all major social groups and parties, including the Greens. Talks are held in private and in small groups.

The public appearance alongside leading Christian Democrats was a departure from the way in which views had previously been exchanged.

Church misgivings about holding the meeting were eventually set aside on two grounds, the first being that the Joint Conference could take part independently and, it was argued, partly influence the course of events.

Second, the meeting in itself represented an opportunity for development policy. Influence indeed went so far that the Christian Democrats accepted amendments to the draft of CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler's opening

**IMF: another go at fighting foreign debt**

development finance institution on a self-service basis.

The emphasis was on debt problems of the developing and threshold countries. Bonn was represented by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Economic Cooperation Minister Jürgen Warneke.

Debt strategy as pursued over the past two and a half years has proved effective, or so Bonn feels.

But the crisis can only be considered as having been surmounted once the major debtor countries are no longer dependent on preferential terms and rescheduling.

They must, a report drawn up for the Washington meeting said, be able to meet their borrowing requirements in the normal way, meaning at market rates.

IMF experts say the developing countries may succeed in reducing their debts from the present \$970bn to about two thirds of this amount by the end of the decade.

The Bonn government remains willing to collaborate in coping with debt problems via the so-called Club of Paris and the IMF. But it is keen to ensure that the IMF does not become a deve-

speech suggested by the Joint Conference.

The agenda also ensured that all representatives would be given an adequate hearing, and all speakers were keen to state the Third World's case by outlining what the developing countries expected of the economic summit.

They appealed to Western leaders the summit not, as in previous occasions, to devote too little attention to the Third World.

The churches had no intention of harnessing to the CDU's election machinery or of taking part in party-political publicity events.

They didn't just want to let slip before the Bonn summit, as one spokesman put it. Critical debate was to save the public more keenly aware of the importance of Third World policy in the context of international economic policy and world affairs.

If this aim were achieved, a gathering jointly sponsored by the churches the CDU would be justified.

Church representatives set store by Chancellor Kohl. The meeting that the CDU leader and Bonn Chancellor was to make his first development policy speech at the meeting made it significant.

Herr Kohl stood to gain by not clearly outlining the development policy of the Bonn government and his party. Did he put the opportunity to good use? At the time of writing that remained to be seen.

It would certainly be a great pity if joint conference were to have been one of many at which development aficionados and policymakers were at their own and took a further opportunity of repeating tattered-out arguments and tarnished phrases.

Klaus Broichhause

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 18 April 1985)

Bonn is strongly in favour of the markets open to give developing threshold countries an opportunity to earn in world markets the foreign exchange they need to service their debts.

In addition, I shall take advantage of President Reagan's visit to Europe to discuss the matter with him," said Chancellor.

He said the Strategic Defence Initiative research programme was justified in the interests of the West, offered a chance to develop a defence strategy based on long-term alliance rather than the deterrent threat of mutual destruction. It involved therefore the likelihood of selective nuclear disarmament.

Tendencies toward bilateralism and protectionism are seen as a serious obstacle to favourable international economic development.

The 92-0 vote in the US Senate

is seen as the writing on the wall. So in Washington and at the World Bank's economic summit in Bonn the German government urged speeding up preparations for a fresh Gatt round.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 16 April 1985)

This inevitably meant that the government had to fudge its statement a little.

The government is in no position to be absolutely clear on the issues.

This was shown in the speeches.

Both speakers from the CDU/CSU

right, Alfred Dregger and Hans Grif

Huy, do not necessarily represent their

parties.

The Nato strategy of flexible re-

sponse must remain unchanged as there was no alternative way of preventing war.

For us, the central point of SDI is

our control," he said.

We shall persistently present our

understanding of this to our Ameri-

cans as partners.

Our top priority is a drastic re-

duction in the nuclear offensive sys-

tems on both sides.

The Alliance, in assessing the

American initiative, should seek to

reduce risks and make use of the

space to show determination and

confidence to strengthen the

alliance of the European allies."

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 19 April 1985)

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(Lübecker Nachrichten, 19 April 1985)

**Kurt Kister**

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 19 April 1985)

Contrary to what Dregger and Huy

say there was no similar plen in favour

of the SDI programme in the speeches

made by Genscher and Schäfer.

In Genscher's view no answer in the

technological aspects of SDI participation

was necessary, through this aspect

was not central, he said.

Genscher made it quite clear that for

him there were still many questions out-

standing in political-strategic areas to

be able to accept responsibility for West

German participation in the "Star Wars"

programme.

Because of FDP opposition, the

Chancellor had to hedge in his govern-

ment statement to keep the unity.

This was clear when Dregger ironed

down his commitment to a cautious par-

ticipation, going along with Kohl's state-

ment: the West German government will

explore the possibilities of participation

in the research programme in conjunc-

tion with European partners.

The differences within the coalition

remain unchanged since the Chancel-

lor's speech in Munich at the defence

conference, despite the official offer to

participate from the Pentagon.

The fact that various CDU/CSU

speakers at the end of the SDI debate

buzzed to underline coalition unity

shows how affected the government

parties are by the differences of opinion

in their midst.

Helmut Kohl's problem is not the

fundamental opposition from the SPD

and the Greens, but the faint, but con-

tinuous murmur of dissent from the

liberalists.

This complaint is being made not only

by the FDP and the CSU but from

within the ranks of the CDU itself.

**Karl Hugo Priys**

(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 18 April 1985)

Contrary to what Dregger and H

## TERRORISM

### Libyan arrested after man is shot dead in Bonn

On Easter Saturday a 29-year-old Libyan, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, shot and killed a 30-year-old fellow-countryman, Gebrell el-Denali, in a Bonn city-centre street, seriously injuring two German bystanders. Denali was an opponent of Libyan leader Col. Gaddafi. Tarhouni has admitted his motives were political.

A few hours after the Bonn murder an uneasy suspicion struck officials at the *Bundeskriminalamt*, or Federal CID, in Wiesbaden.

At 8 p.m. it notified the North Rhine-Westphalian Interior Ministry in Düsseldorf that the man arrested and charged with murder, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, could be the same person as a Libyan by the name of Tahouri who for weeks had been known to be planning to kill an opponent of the Libyan regime in Bonn.

He had now done so and clearly been advised by a man who was known to have worked as a gunman for the Libyan regime in Italy.

In a memo wired to all relevant police departments the *Bundeskriminalamt* had warned the authorities well in advance that an assassination was planned.

It had even included a list of 10 people, including Denali, the gunman could well have on his hit-list.

At the same time the BKA said that a Sahib Rashid was likely to be Tahouri's partner.

The authorities ought by this atrocity to have been warned. Rashid is one of the three men who rank alongside, or may even be superior to, Libyan secret service chief Younis Belgassim in Tripoli. He is wanted by the Italian police for the murder of another Libyan.

His name was circulated by Interpol and he was arrested by the French police in 1983. When the Libyan authorities virtually held two French citizens hostage, the French authorities eventually deported him to Libya.

The Italian Justice Ministry had beforehand taken good care not to apply to the French for him to be extradited to Italy.

Libyan exiles concluded that Col. Gaddafi's killers were virtually at liberty to move around Western Europe as they saw fit; otherwise foreigners in Libya were likely to be harassed.

At the end of March several former staff members of the Libyan people's bureau, as Libyan embassies are known, in London are said to have met in Brussels to coordinate fresh moves against Libyans in exile.

The conspirators were men who were expelled from Britain after the shooting outside the Libyan embassy in London and are reported by opponents of the Libyan regime to have been in Munich too in the New Year.

Libyan exiles in Germany have come to suspect, by a combination of speculation and inside information, that the *Bundeskriminalamt* maintains fairly close ties with the Libyan authorities.

Suspicion has been known to reach the point at which the BKA is said to have prevented the arrest of a pro-Gaddafi Libyan suspect.

Regardless of such accusations Belgassim is known to be on good terms

with high-ranking BKA officials and to have helped the German authorities to track down German terrorists trained at Palestinian guerrilla camps.

Decision-making in Libya seems to depend on both the confused domestic situation and political rivalries.

At least seven competing secret service agencies are known to be keen to carry out the Libyan leader's wishes, with priority having been assigned to assassination bids abroad by the Libyan People's Congress, or Parliament.

Stronger domestic opposition, culminating in an attempted coup put down last May, so upset Col. Gaddafi that he ordered the liquidation of opponents who had settled abroad.

Technocrats in his government service evidently first tried to get Col. Gaddafi's opponents extradited, which would have forestalled foreign policy complications.

Belgassim is said to have given an assurance there would be no more assassination bids in Germany. It was an assurance that was withdrawn at the end of February.

The Libyan authorities had previously sought in vain to cook up offences that would have jeopardised the exiles' status with regard to political asylum.

The assassination of Denali was preceded by constant, specific mentions of the dangers Libyans critical of the present regime faced. Amnesty International repeatedly warned the authorities of the risks run.



Murder on the streets of Bonn. Inset: the arrested man.

(Photo: AP Wirephoto)

in Bonn of planning to abduct the Libyan military attaché.

Other Libyans in exile have been accused of undergoing military training in the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to ousting Col. Gaddafi.

Oddly enough, these accusations are said to have been levelled by two members of the Libyan Opposition jailed in Libya.

They and other Libyans had been in Brunswick for basic technology training until 1983. There they were kept under close scrutiny by both German and Libyan officials.

The assassination of Denali was preceded by constant, specific mentions of the dangers Libyans critical of the present regime faced. Amnesty International repeatedly warned the authorities of the risks run.

Yet Denali's case was clearly a routine consideration even though increasingly uneasy.

His suspected collaboration with US Defence Department is worrisome. The technology might find its way to East Bloc via unreliable Western European countries and accelerate East

European projects.

Christian Democrats in the Bundestag are now trying to make the Pentagon has for some time in

accusing North Rhine-Westphalia Social Democratic Interior Minister

Herbert Schnoor of direct responsibility for security shortcomings.

In Düsseldorf, the state capital, the

assassination is strongly contested. Now

the effect of an increasingly closely

linked network of controls is tanta-

to making it more difficult for the

exiles to gain access to advanced US tech-

nology and know-how.

There are increasing indications and

a growing number of instances

that the aim appears to be that of

technology transfer within the

United States.

The Pentagon has made sure it is given

an increasingly say in approving exports to Western Europe.

But what worries observers most is

Defense Department legislation in the

pipeline that would make the export of

critical technical data on, say, semiconduc-

tors or biotechnology basic research

to Western Europe subject to govern-

ment permission.

### Foreigners step up complaints as Americans put up barriers

#### STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

This procedure at present applies only to exports to Eastern Europe. The Bonn report sounds a strong warning, saying: "If this legislation is enacted the result would be substantial restrictions on the amount of technical data that could be relayed to students, research scientists and industrial staff and firms in Western Europe."

An interesting light on Pentagon policy is shed by a regulation numbered 2040.2 and issued in January 1984. It lays down the yardsticks by which export permits to East and West are to be measured.

Defence-related technology is to be treated as a "valuable and limited national security resource." The crucial factor is whether the recipient backs the United States in the Cocom committee that coordinates exports to the East Bloc and whether the exports might adversely affect the technological advantage enjoyed by the United States.

Since 1983 the Pentagon has stepped up attempts to link research contracts awarded to universities with undertakings not to allow foreign scientists to have anything to do with the contract.

The Freedom of Information Act, which in principle ensures freedom of access to all official documents in the United States, was drastically reduced in scope last year with the approval of the Supreme Court.

The Pentagon has made sure it is given

an increasingly say in approving exports to Western Europe.

German firms are increasingly complain-

ing that they are deliberately and consistently being barred from basic re-

search projects in the United States.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the

Munich-based aerospace group, has al-

ready outlined its fears on this point to a

North Atlantic Assembly delegation

which is looking into the subject.

A poll of 21 leading German firms has

revealed complaints of being cut out of work on the latest US prestige project, the VHSC (short for Very High-Speed Integrated Circuit) programme.

VHSC amounts to preliminary work on a super-fast new computer, and technology transfer to the West on projects of this kind is currently running at virtual zero.

It has proved extremely difficult to circumvent US restrictions on the relay of data on, say, a Nato frigate that is to be jointly developed.

It was no less troublesome persuading the US authorities to waive regulations requiring the Berlin Senate to regularly brief US agencies in the divided city on the use to which a modern US computer was being put.

The Bonn report doubts whether fear of technology transfer to the East Bloc is the sole idea behind this trend. Washington attorney Werner J. Stein, one of its authors, writes:

"A Pentagon basic research budget rapidly increased in recent years, coupled with contractual transfer restrictions and export controls, is designed to restore and enhance the predominance of American technology in the world."

In view of this national contract policy and the dense array of restrictive regulations the prospects of greater consideration for European companies were not good.

The explosive nature of this development is self-evident. The Bonn government is working on the assumption that German participation in America's SDI research programme will only make sense if an "open exchange of information" is assured.

Bonnie does not yet seem to be clear whether this open exchange is going to be possible and how it is to be ensured. But one point is clear in the German capital: there are going to be negotiations to counteract the trend. Klaus-Ulrich Moeller

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 16 April 1985)

### Government is taking a cool approach

that Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann would be raising the issue at a conference of European Community Ministers responsible for security matters that is to be held in June in Rome.

He would be suggesting improvements in cooperation between Common Market countries. Similar assassinations have been carried out in Britain, Italy and Greece of late.

Herr Boenisch's remarks indicated that the *Bundeskriminalamt* was advised at an early stage of the assassin's intention. The Bonn police had been alerted, but not the aliens' police, who had granted him a two-month residence permit in February.

Difficulties occurred in identifying him. His date of birth was unknown. His name was relayed to border crossing points in another spelling at the beginning of February.

It was up to the *Länder* to look into shortcomings, the government spokesman said. There had been no breach of regulations.

State secretary Fröhlich of the Interior Ministry told the Bonn Cabinet that the victim, Gebrell el-Denali, had lived in the Federal Republic of Germany since 1979.

He was granted political asylum and was one of the leading Libyans in exile, which was why he travelled extensively. But the German authorities did not know which group of exiles he belonged to.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said

The American friend-for-arms recognition system is to be brought for the assassination of a Libyan and a raid on the Libyan people's office, or embassy, in Bonn.

The killer, Tarhouni, arrived in Germany at the end of January. He had a four-week visa issued because nothing was known against him.

Early in February the *Bundeskriminalamt* was notified that he was planning a murder (but his name was still unknown), possibly in Bonn.

The man behind the killing was a friend-for-arms recognition system, Germany.

Despite such consolations, Herr Wörner can hardly eliminate the impression that arms policy continues to be a concern.

So the time has come to take a closer look at possibilities of transatlantic arms cooperation.

Is SDI either strategically necessary or politically meaningful? Such questions, which have not yet been answered by any means, initially held pride of place, especially in the Federal Republic.

But the US initiative will also be an unprecedented test of the desire for industrial and technological cooperation between Europe and the United States.

So those who have promptly welcomed the latest US plans and favour immediate and unconditional approval of participation in the SDI programme may fairly be accused of being somewhat starry-eyed.

If this is to be done, SDI must clearly be an item on the Bonn conference agenda. British and French officials can

then be asked, for instance, how they reconcile SDI participation with their independent nuclear deterrents.

The aim of SDI research is, in the final analysis, to make tactical and strategic nuclear weapons even politically ineffective.

Reactions in Washington to the WEU conference may then give a clearer idea of the extent to which the Americans are prepared to consider a genuine exchange of technology and a two-way traffic in the arms sector within the SDI research framework.

The self-interest of US industry is well known not to be the only obstacle. The US Defense Department is unlikely to forget in a hurry its fears of leaks between Western and Eastern Europe.

The Pentagon has now been given a say in the export of sensitive technology even to Nato countries in Western Europe.

In the military strategy debate on SDI it must not be forgotten that even swift integration of all available technologies to produce defensive weapons in outer space is unlikely to revolutionise warfare.

Former Nato supreme commander in Europe and US Secretary of State Alexander Haig once noted in a *Handelsblatt* interview that every technological breakthrough in weapons technology has so far been followed by a corresponding counter-system.

"The history of warfare," Mr Haig said, "is one of evolution, not revolution."

Ewald Stein

(*Handelsblatt*, Düsseldorf, 12 April 1985)



## ■ TRANSPORT

## The boss sweeps up as VWs roll (slowly) off the Shanghai line

Hannoversche Allgemeine

**B**etween 12 and 15 Santana cars are built each day at the VW Shanghai works. They are put together by hand.

But this is only the beginning for this joint Chinese-German project. It is hoped that the works will be able to get into the whole of South East Asia with Santanas, the Audi 100 and with various station wagon models.

It is also hoped that VW motors will be supplied to other motor manufacturers in the region.

Technical director Hans-Joachim Paul says that China has a billion people, and that if in the foreseeable future only one in ten were to own a car, that would represent a market of 100 million vehicles.

The works is about 40 kilometres, or an hour's drive, from Shanghai, China's second largest city (population: 12 million).

Volkswagen has half the equity. The rest of the DM200 million capital is held by the Bank of China and two Chinese tractor and car firms.

When the premier of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, visited the works, there was not very much physically for him to see.

Only part of the factory has been built. The paint shop is in operation and production is being carried out in workshops formerly used by a Chinese firm to make the three-wheelers which are widely used in China.

This is an interesting experience for Germans working on the project. Recently, a departmental head of the manufacturing subsidy, VW Shanghai, was wanted for meeting. But he was nowhere to be found.

After a desperate search, he was discovered on their factory floor — sweeping it. A West German technician asked with some astonishment what the man was doing.

The reply was that the party leadership required him regularly to do manual labour so he would not lose touch with the working class.

The man had followed the party directive with neither difficulty nor complaint.

Poul wants the best and the newest so that production will increase rapidly.

He wants to impress upon the Chinese the VW trade name on giant road-

side posters, a regular feature in major Chinese cities since the new Peking policy of opening up the country and allowing a degree of independence.

Everyone should know who and what VWs is.

He is not particularly disturbed by the fact that in this enormous country there are very few roads suitable for motor vehicles, no workshops in the countryside, and that large cities such as Peking, Shanghai or Canton have very few filling stations.

China is on the verge of moving into the future, but for the first stretch of the way into industrial development the bicycle, the hand cart and the omnibus will have to be used.

Paul is unimpressed that Chinese officials, for whom the Santana is being built, are not happy with the car.

The car is narrow at the back and a senior Chinese official wants to sit on the rear seat, if he is being driven, preferably with the dark curtains drawn across the windows.

Volkswagen's man in Shanghai will come up with something. So far almost everything has been shipped out from Europe, sometimes even being sent by airfreight — every screw and every engine, the car bodies, batteries and headlights, every transmission set and all the upholstery, every instrument panel, the car roof and even the car keys.

Up to now only the tyres are made in the People's Republic — on old Metzler equipment that the Chinese dismantled in West Germany and re-assembled in China.

But this will all change in this decade. Domestic production will account for 90 per cent of production in five to seven years.

A beginning is being made with equipment to press the car body, because sending these unwieldy parts halfway round the world is very expensive. The plant planned will call for an investment of DM500 million. More than a half, about DM300 million, will be from West Germany, the remainder will be raised in China.

Western reservations were based on possible military and strategic advantages the Russians might gain.

The Schleswig-Holstein Land government favoured the project and the ports of Kiel, Lübeck and Flensburg all entered the race for consideration as the terminal (Travemünde is just a few kilometres from Lübeck).

Between four and six ferries would be needed and some of the work would be at West German shipyards.

In autumn, if all goes well, daily production should reach 40 a day.

By 1986 it should be 100 a day and by 1987, 31,000 a year. The labour force



## Talks to open with Russians on rail-ferry link across Baltic

**B**onn Transport Minister Werner Dollinger has been given the green light to talk with the Russians about setting up a rail-sea link between West Germany's Baltic coast and the Soviet Union. Nato has withdrawn objections to security grounds since it has been announced that the German port involved would be Travemünde. The Soviet Union would use Klaipeda, in the Soviet Baltic republic of Lithuania.

Shipper interests and the major transportation organisations have been guarded so far because precise details are not yet available.

Technical details about cost and infrastructure at Klaipeda and at Travemünde are also not yet available.

There has also been no clarification about which tariff would be applied to goods carried to Schleswig-Holstein and what would be the costs of converting West German wagons to Russian gauge and vice versa.

Russian railways use a wider gauge than Western Europe.

It is at this point that transport policy considerations come into play. There is no sense in having a cargo handling depot where transport costs are higher and there are delays.

It would also lead to expanded trade on both sides and avoid the bottlenecks of road routes through East Germany and Poland.

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## RESEARCH

## German Spacelab project begins to get into gear

Frankfurter Rundschau

The go-ahead has been given for payloads and experiments on board the German Spacelab mission, the D-1, set for the shipment of 13 tonnes equipment to the United States. A delegation of German Aerospace Research Establishment (DFVLR) officials visited Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm's Erno division in Bremen to OK work of the engineers who prepared payload for its mission.

Spacelab's D-1 (short for Deutschland) payload will be flown from Bremen Cape Canaveral at the end of July.

It will be given the finishing touches in preparation for a launching date planned for 14 October. As the Americans are currently in trouble with the space shuttle, for once everything is running safely in Europe, this deadline will probably be deferred.

Delivery is likely to be no more than 20 days, however, as NASA is interested in seeing its German cargo airborne smoothly and according to schedule.

It is the first Spacelab mission of Germany in sole charge. It is

also the first mission for which a non-US user has hired the exclusive services of the space shuttle.

The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry is paying Nasco DM165m of project costs totalling DM394m. This payment is to cover the cost of launching, flight and other services provided by the US agency.

The Bonn Ministry must also pay for the use of the Bremen-built Spacelab. After its maiden flight in December 1983 the capsule became Nasco property.

This provision formed part of contractual undertakings entered into more than 10 years ago.

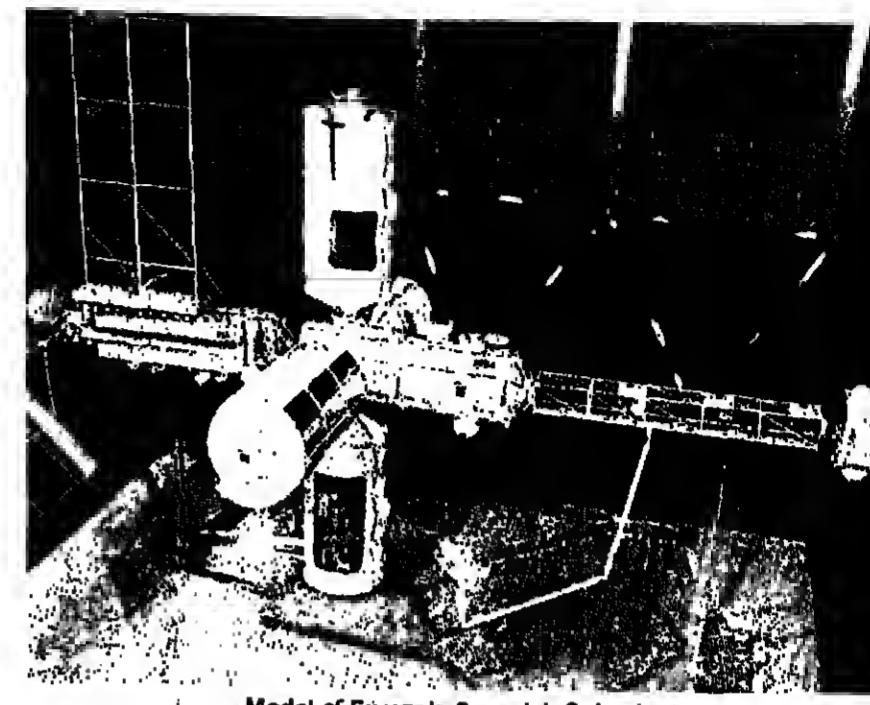
On its D-1 mission Spacelab will fly in almost the same version as in 1983.

The pressurised cabin where astronauts will carry out experiments is again to be housed in the capsule's landing bay. A research platform with a variety of equipment will also be located outside the cabin.

Some of the 70-plus experiments assembled in Bremen have already been flown in space; others are new developments.

They will be supervised by six astronauts, including two Germans, who are to work round-the-clock in shifts throughout the mission.

The Germans are physicists Reinhard Furrer, 44, and Ernst Messerschmid, 39,



(Photo: dpa)

They will be accompanied by Wubbo Ockels, 38, from Holland.

Ockels was stand-in for the first German astronaut, Ulf Merbold, in 1983. Merbold is also a member of the D-1 team and training with them.

But he is only a substitute this time and will be at the space operations centre to maintain radio contact with the astronauts.

The five US astronauts will either work alongside the others in Spacelab or man the space shuttle's controls.

Space shuttle Columbia will be supervised and controlled from Houston as hitherto, but all experiments will for the first time be supervised from an ops centre outside the United States.

It will be the GSOC, short for German Space Operations Centre, in Oberpfaffenhofen near Munich, which was set up in the early 1970s to monitor German satellites and space probes such as Arosa, Symphonie, Helios and others and is now being converted to handle Spacelab.

Must space experiment staff will have to follow their program and will in some cases be able to evaluate findings themselves.

They include universities and research institutes and private firms from all over the Federal Republic of Germany. Other experiments are sponsored by Esa, the European Space Agency, Cnes, France's National Space Research Centre, and Nasco.

Facilities include a process chamber where currents, heat and mass movement in melting and solidification processes at zero gravity are to be tested.

Nuclear timepieces and antennas for the Navex experiment are housed outside the pressurised cabin. Navex will test navigation and chronometric synchronisation aimed at accuracy to within about 10 nanoseconds, or billionths of a second.

The process is also devised to enable Spacelab's position to be measured within 30 metres.

D-1 will not be a one-off mission. The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry last year began paying Nasco instalments toward the cost of a D-2 mission scheduled for 1988.

D-2 will be designed to reuse the present payload as far as possible. It will also be laid out to give new users access to outer space.

This follow-up mission must be seen in connection with projected European participation in a US space station. In 1988 payloads and operation systems will be tested for Europe's Columbus space station module.

Wolfgang Brauer  
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 11 April 1985)

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Continued from page 7

that Moscow is testing its case with political aims in mind and pursuing a strategy of driving wedges between Europe and America in both financial and arms markets.

The Soviet Union does not pretend to be happy with the preeminent role of the dollar in world trade. From the Kremlin's point of view its strength is little short of an insult to the rouble.

For political reasons the rouble has been revalued on a par with the dollar and is now vastly and unrealistically overvalued.

The political objective of Soviet financiers, who do nothing unpremeditated or without the approval of political leaders, is a point Western bankers would do well not to lose sight of.

Peter Seiditz

(Die Welt, Bonn, 10 April 1985)

## ■ LITERATURE

## Ernst Jünger, controversial great loner, sees in 90

### Kieler Nachrichten

**E**rnst Jünger, who celebrated his 90th birthday on 29 March, is one of this century's most controversial German writers.

He has the reputation of being the great loner of German literature and his works have always provoked conflict.

It is often claimed that he has more critics than readers; he is either highly respected and admired or rejected. A compromise is impossible.

The sharp criticism of his views has accompanied him for four decades.

He is often accused of being complacent, unremorseful for some of his past inconsistencies or arrogantly prophetic.

This, it is often claimed, is rooted in his fundamentally anti-democratic attitudes.

A number of writers with left-wing leanings, on the other hand, such as Erich Fried or Alfred Andersch feel that Jünger has courageously accepted personal responsibility, shown chivalry and honesty.

As opposed to the majority of the most prominent German writers during the Nazi era, Jünger decided not to emigrate.

Thomas Mann accused him of living together "with the hangmen".



However, Jünger's novel *An der Marmorklippen*, published in 1939, is a clear anti-Nazi lampoon.

Jünger was never an active nor passive supporter of the Nazis. Neither was he an opportunist.

However, there are serious contradictions in some of his books which displease today's readers, leaving them in a web of contradictions?

Books such as *In Stahlgewittern*, *Der Kampf des inneren Erlebens*, *Die totale Mobilmachung* or *Der Arbeiter - Herrschaft und Gesetz* made Jünger a writer acceptable to the Nazis, for in these works Jünger glorifies soldiery and war.

However, they ignored the fact that Jünger regarded himself as greatly superior to Hitler's supporters, whom he felt to be plebian and vulgar.

Jünger, a pharmacist's son from Heidelberg, fell crimped by the narrow milieu of bourgeois family life.

At the age of seventeen he fled to France to join the Foreign Legion and could only be fetched back to Germany following intensive efforts by his father.

He was neither a democrat nor pacifist, monarchist nor a German National conservative.

More than anything else, he was a conservative anarchist, a "Prussian", as he calls himself in *Das abenteuerliche Herz* published in 1929.

In this book he sees himself as an anarchist, who "wanders through the chaos of the world seeking guiding principles for a new order, armed solely with the categorical imperative of the heart".

Jünger was a voluntary recruit during the First World War, in which he was injured fourteen times and received the highest military decorations including the Pour le Mérite order.

His almost metaphysical account of his wartime adventures in *In Stahlgewittern* is early proof of a cool and obstrecoanalytical approach to writing.

Jünger already showed himself as someone who was fascinated by the character of war rather than motivated by the vision of overcoming it.

This characteristic can still be found in later works, for example in his book *Die Zwölfe* written in 1971.

Here, at the age of almost eighty Jünger uses the two-tier metaphor of the

horrific and the sudden to portray younger days. Is it exaggerated to say that Jünger was consistently caught in a web of contradictions?

In the mid-thirties Jünger refused to become a member of the "Section of the Art of Poetry" at the Prussian Academy of Arts in Berlin.

During this period he was one of the intellectual supporters of the magazine *Widerstand*, issued by Germany's conservative opposition to Hitler.

In a publication entitled "Hitler-German Disaster" the publisher of the magazine, Ernst Niekisch, adopted a clearly anti-Nazi stance.

Jünger's views were never so clearly expressed. The driving force of his existence was to be alone, to deal with "self-dissolution processes of geo-social society".

It is therefore absurd to try to blame Jünger for being involved in the events of the Nazi years.

Today, Ernst Jünger is probably more widely read in France than in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Many French readers regard him as the epitome of non-conformity.

Joseph Breitenbach already introduced the German officer Ernst Jünger to André Gide in 1938, and Jünger acquainted with Cocteau and could find in the studios of Brancusi or Picasso.

Today, Ernst Jünger presents himself as an artist, "on a par with kings and princes", a "man with missions", "a sacred importance".

These are just a few of the many reflections which can be found in his book *Autour und Autorenwelt*.

Wolf Schmid (Kleiner Nachrichten, 28 March)

## EXHIBITIONS

## The crumbling giants and talking stones of Egypt

### Algemeine Zeitung Mainz

the genuineness of the objects. The stones have begun to talk so that "the theme, neglected by Egyptology", according to Bettina Schmitz of the Pelizaeus Museum, can be tackled at last.

Ancient Egypt was "a state out of stone". All constructions that were meant to last to eternity were built of stone, temples to the gods, royal death chambers, royal and private burial sites.

The homes of the living were made of ephemeral materials such as wattle and wood. Tura limestone was as much favoured as granite and basalt. Rose-coloured granite was held in particular high esteem, especially for the false doors to graves. Those who could only afford simple limestone for their last resting place, tried to colour the stone so as to give a semblance of rose-coloured granite.

The Hildesheim exhibition has on display not only reliefs and sculptures but also the tools of the stone involved and explanations of the tools used.

Details are given of the techniques used to hew the stone and the transportation problems that had to be solved. Ursula Bunte (Algemeine Zeitung Mainz, 6 April 1985)



Thirty centimetre high containers for the inner organs of mummified people. About 1200 BC. (Photo: Pelizaeus Museum)

## ■ PHILOSOPHY

## Humboldt demonstrated what language really is



Wilhelm von Humboldt... keeping intellect and sensuality together. (Photo: Historia)

work too restricting and retired a year later, married and settled on his estate to pursue his studies.

Husband and wife allowed each other "total freedom." Their letters, filling seven volumes of which only a selection has been published, make delightful reading.

He first dealt with constitutional theory and sought to delineate the "limits of efficacy of the state." Then he came under the influence of Schiller and moved to Jena, where the poet and playwright was a university teacher.

He was a favourite partner in discussion with Schiller and soon came to be on good terms with Goethe too, as evidenced by his 1799 book on Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea*.

Humboldt had yet to arrive at a style of his own. So he withdrew from the overwhelming personality of Schiller and settled in Paris.

Further "years of wandering" took him to Spain, where regional dialects prompted him to devise a method of linguistic comparison that laid the empirical ground work for his later philosophy of language.

He eventually arrived in Rome, which he felt was a "world university," and intensified his linguistic studies.

He took a law degree in 1790 and went into the civil service, but found the

Ilm and offer his services to the government. He reformed the Prussian educational system along the lines of his idealistic ideals, founding the University of Berlin.

He was instrumental in ensuring the recruitment of outstanding lecturers and scholars such as Fichte, Hegel, Schelling, Schopenhauer, Savigny, Hirsch and Niebuhr.

His political career was brought to an end by an intrigue in 1819. He had risen to the rank of Minister.

He devoted the last 15 years of his life, revered as the "wise man of Berlin", to the study of "archeometry".

A team of geologists, mineralogists and Egyptologists dug in the desert about anything. They visited over four hundred quarries, turning up the sand, hoeing the soil and smoothing the ground surface.

Some of the quarries had, over thousands of years, been forgotten, others were later times used as shrines. Even a few Coptic churches shelter in what were once ancient quarries. The deepest workshops with their ravines and caverns are now remembered as "caves of the dead".

His main work, entitled *On the Nature of Languages and Their Influence on the Intellect and Their Influence on the Development of Mankind*, was the first volume of a three-volume study of the development of mankind. The tests and analyses language which was not published and available to all museums.

Kavli is a priestly dialect spoken in India. Humboldt also read Sanskrit, Persian, Chinese and was conversant with many languages and dialects of the Far East and the South Pacific.

He convincingly demonstrated that language is not a utensil but a never-ending activity that makes us into human beings.

The humiliation of Prussia by Napoleon prompted him to return to Ber-

incised fine lines into the metal handle. The visitor can pass from the dark halls into the sunlight of the present and see Chinese artisans at work. There are woodcutters, silk is painted, a girl calligrapher writes characters with her thick brush on flimsy paper. And a young girl does embroidery in silk.

The Chinese from the People's Republic are guests at Phantasialand for seven months.

Obviously the background to the event is business. Gottlieb Löffelhardt and Richard Schmidt, owners of Phantasialand, are selling their knowledge of the leisure industry to the Chinese.

About six months ago they went to China to look at a site where the Chinese could set up a similar leisure park.

As a kind of "payment" the Chinese brought their artisans, cuisine and valuable exhibits on loan from the Zhejiang Museum in Hangzhou, the capital of the province.

When in seven months the new attraction in Phantasialand comes to an end the Chinese will get in return amusement attractions and technical know-how.

The guest visit is taking place in "Chinatown", which Schmidt and Löffelhardt set up four years ago as a monument to their fascination with China.

In 1970 they went to Nationalist China, Taiwan, travelled through the country with a camera, and obtained from hundreds of photos an idea of the building style in the country.

From these details they were able to reconstruct with exactitude Chinese palaces and temples.

Chinese artisans made piece by piece the roof tiles in the old, traditional style, constructed roof-ridges decorated with dragons, shaped ornaments and shipped them all to Europe.

In 1981 Chinatown in Phantasialand was ready — a synthesis of the most modern techniques and handicrafts embellished by saga and myth.

Maria Grohme

(Die Welt, Bonn, 12 April 1985)



Gottlieb Löffelhardt, part-owner of Phantasialand, and helper Lida Han with 1600-year-old ceramic container. (Photo: Phantasialand Brühl)

The massive sandstone walls of Karl-Werner Schramm's home in Münchberg, population 300, stand out like a castle in the village.

It is a castle dating back to 1848 and a home from which Schramm, who comes from Bielefeld, defies authority in this small village near Bayreuth in Bavaria.

Bavarians view him with suspicion, first as a Prussian, as north Germans are disparagingly referred to by true-blue Bavarians, and also as a student of such a dubious subject as geo-ecology.

Studying the subject is bad enough. What makes matters even worse is the fact that Schramm, 28, also practises his theory and recycles his domestic waste instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of the garbage men.

He has been at loggerheads with the local authority and deemed as an eco-terrorist for the past six months for refusing to take a dustbin or have anything to do with the official refuse disposal service.

The local authority has threatened him with litigation and punitive fines to force him to accept a dustbin he claims he can well manage without.

He opens the door and turns out to be slender and of medium height, wearing jeans and a maroon pullover. He is fair-haired, bearded and has a lean, sad face with a slight grin.

He clearly seems to be more of a Till Eulenspiegel than a Michael Kohlhaas or a Don Quixote; he is a practical joker rather than an untiring campaigner on matters of principle.

"Come on in," he says. He bought the old farmhouse for DM70,000. He and his wife Ute have renovated it in keeping with the original style. The previous owner had it listed as a historic monu-

## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

# 'Ecological terrorist' battles council over rubbish

## DIE WELT

ment, he explains, to prevent it from being demolished or left to run to rack and ruin.

Where are his eco-dustbins, or raw material containers, as he prefers to call them?

"The compost bin is in the kitchen," he says. "We use it for all food left-overs and other organic waste that is then dumped on the compost heap at the bottom of the garden."

There are small intermediate storage facilities for glass, metal, plastic and miscellaneous waste in the hall. Their contents are sorted in the outhouse.

In the outhouse and the barn there are larger boxes for tin cans (mainly cat food cans), textiles, paper, plastic and special waste (the official euphemism for toxic waste such as spent batteries).

How does he get on with plastic? One of the boxes is full of shampoo bottles, yoghurt breakers and plastic bags that once contained crackers.

"Well," he admits, "plastic recycling isn't properly organised yet. The nearest container for plastic waste is near Munich (two or three hours by car). When I have to go into town I take all the plastic with me on the train."

It is hardly worth industry's while recycling household plastic waste because various grades of plastic cannot be mixed.

There are firms that recycle plastic waste, but they usually only handle industrial waste in substantial quantities and specific qualities.

They melt, press or convert into granules recycled plastic that manufacturers are happy to buy at prices of between 40 pfennigs and DM2.50 per kilogram. But household plastic has to be sorted, which makes recycling more expensive.

"Industry ought to be obliged," Schramm says, "either to use a standard grade of plastic for certain products, such as shampoo bottles, or to identify materials by means of a code-number to enable consumers to distinguish separate grades."

As so often, charities are pioneers in the recycling of waste. A Christian group not far from Schramm's village collects garbage of all kinds, including plastic.

Waste is sorted to the best of the group's ability and sold to various buyers, most satisfactorily in many cases, for 60 pfennigs a kilogram.

Large-scale trials in various localities have shown that the public are prepared to do much of the sorting. Up to 90 per cent of plastic waste has been dumped at special collecting facilities sufficiently publicised.

"One of these days," Schramm says, "there will be men who have made millions out of plastic waste just as there are already millionaire dealers in waste of other kinds."

Waste dealers in his part of Germany still earn more from the burnt-out hulks of US tanks and spent artillery shells than from Schramm's old tin cans, but small livestock also supply manure, as the German proverb has it.

In return Schramm strays round junkyards on the lookout for waste he can put to good use: a rusty old bicycle frame or a length of piping, for instance.

Measure for measure, or tit for tat among junk dealers and pioneers in the recycling trade? Schramm says about a quarter of his furniture has been retrieved from junk yards and scrap heaps.

A teacher's son from Westphalia, he first had the idea of recycling waste when he worked in an old people's home as a conscientious objector after leaving school. He asked residents not to throw glass bottles and jars into the dustbin. Glass could certainly be sold direct to a waste dealer.

The old folk willingly left their old bottles and jars outside the door for collection. Some may have been a little self-conscious about their consumption of beer (or whatever) and have left the tallish bottles outside someone else's door, but at least they didn't throw them straight into the dustbin.

Besides, he wrote, the bye-law specified that residents were exempted whose land produced no waste, or only exceptional circumstances.

The local authority replied that the provision only applied to landowners whose land was either not built on or whose property was not lived in. This was always waste where people lived.

Schramm replied that in his case there wasn't, as the authority was at liberty to see for itself by calling round taking a look.

"As both a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany and a factor in the public of Germany and a factor in the waste disposal arithmetic I am not an statistical average; I am an individual



I don't have any waste, says unemployed Karl-Werner Schramm.

Photo: H. E.

research at the department. He collects his household waste in the form of separate raw materials and believes city-dwellers could do so too without too much trouble.

There are plenty of firms employing where that will collect even waste food," he says.

Everyone could help to recycle at least half their household waste, especially if the authorities were to let him do so.

Schramm's local authority isn't strongly opposed to his bids to recycle waste. Last year it issued a bye-law requiring all residents to use the communal refuse disposal system and supply exclusively with their waste.

"It's not just the money they want charge for the service," Schramm explains. "They need what they call waste for their incinerator. It generates power and they are under contract to supply electric power to a nearby aluminum foundry."

Plastic burns well, and the local authority couldn't care less, he says, whether they are burning raw materials that could be recycled and polluting the environment in the process.

Schramm was certainly sent a letter calling on him to apply for a dustbin and supply his waste to the authority. The correspondence, in which the local authority refers to the Waste Disposal Act, makes intriguing reading.

It reads like a spoof correspondence between a practical joker and a purveyor of red tape. What makes it a masterpiece of red tape is that it is absolutely bona fide.

Schramm applied for exemption, noting that he had no waste for the local authority, only valuable raw materials he preferred to sell on the open market. "All I could supply you with is thin air."

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Continued on page 15

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**DIE WELT**  
WORLDWIDE FÄRBERZEITUNG FÜR ÖFFENTLICHKEIT

Kohl: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Erneuerung  
Reichstagssitzung: Wie regiert die Lander und Städte?

1978 Schramm, 21, and his girlfriend and wife-to-be moved to Bayreuth to study geo-ecology. Bayreuth is the only college in Germany where the subject is taught. He is taking his final exams right now and will then be doing

## ■ THE THIRD REICH

# 40 years on, mental anguish of the holocaust remains

## Nörlner Stadt-Ausgabe

They are unable to explain, Keilson says, because the truth, the industrial mass destruction and processing of human bodies, is unbearable and an abyss of hell on earth for which words are inadequate.

The survivors' children are now asking questions. They have often tried to do so, but in vain.

As often as not the result is similar to the tale told by Professor de Wind, a Dutch psychoanalyst, about the son of a concentration camp survivor who was supposed never to ask about the framed photographs of his grandparents on the piano.

When he disobeyed the ban and one evening at dinner tried to ask his father about them his mother, who was not a Jewess, kicked his shin under the table to warn him not to bring up the subject.

Questions are growing more urgent as children suffer from their parents' silence and from behaviour and oversensitive reactions they are at a loss to explain.

A daughter may find it odd that her father never answers the telephone himself. He has all calls recorded by an answering device.

Doctors, some of whom were themselves survivors of Nazi terror and for years have worked as expert advisers in compensation proceedings, discussed identification problems in the second and third generation among persecutors and the persecuted.

They may have felt unable to press on anything about them, but their children soon came to register the messages that failed to come across and to take stock of them.

It is far from unusual for traumatic experiences to have been transmitted in this unspoken way. A boy may tell his father about nightmares he suffers from only to learn that he has dreamt exactly what his father went through at concentration camp but never told him about.

Psychotherapists wonder how the child can have come by the information.

Could the parents possibly have whispered it to each other?

Kaminer is in his late 30s. His parents were persecuted Jews. He says the mental state of the second generation, children mostly born in German camps in 1946 and 1947, is heavily overburdened.

All their behaviour for the rest of their lives will be influenced by the persecution they have undergone.

In the past the Freudian version of imprint, the view that experiences in early childhood were decisive, prevailed.

According to Freud what we experience after the age of four is no longer so important for personal development because the foundations have been laid.

This view must now be abandoned. "If there is a lesson to be learnt, psychiatrically speaking, from these holocaust experiences," Keilson says, "then it must surely be that even adults can be given a totally different imprint by undergoing violence and terror."

Outsiders are unlikely to notice the destructive effect of past persecution on the mind of the survivor; knowing nothing about his past they are likely to consider him eccentric or overwrought.

Loss of home and family, of native language, years of threat to life and limb and unbelievable experiences have resulted in many people persecuted during the Third Reich still suffering from extremes of anxiety and insecurity.

They react oversensitively to any kind of setback or seemingly humiliating treatment at the hands of authoritarian structures, as Professor Peters puts it.

An unfriendly word from some civil

servant or other, being called to order by a police officer or a swastika daubed on a cellar wall can cause days of agitation up to and including panic.

"What is so disastrous," Professor Peters says, "is that these people run a risk of being branded yet again. Someone is sure to conclude that only psychopaths survived."

Survivors and their families often fail to see why they are so frequently at odds with their surroundings and why they are passive and depressed, aliens in their own world, as it were.

Many survivors strenuously avoid recalling anything they underwent yet are constantly in inner mourning over their loss, combined with a feeling of guilt for having survived.

These feelings may well remain concealed until a single experience breaks the spell. One such person as a four-year-old saw heaps of corpses, but his crucial experience was seeing his father nailed by his hands and feet to a plank.

Forty years later he went berserk for no apparent reason at a carpenter's.

It is hardly surprising that most survivors' children, often children of survivors whose entire families were wiped out in concentration camps who then immediately remarried after liberation, were unable to grow up free of anxiety.

Frankfurt psychotherapist Dr Kaminer says of this second generation that it bears the names of the dead and has no grandparents and that the more keenly its parents felt their grief the less they will have talked with it about the dead.

They may have felt unable to press on anything about them, but their children soon came to register the messages that failed to come across and to take stock of them.

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Careful registration of and research into the lasting consequences of violence are not, specialists associated with the project say, intended to lead to a general psychopathology of survivors and their children.

The aim of the exercise is to bring together everyone in psychiatry who is working on the persecuted all over the world. What they want to accomplish, Professor Peters says, is "to make us historically aware of the fact that violence always makes a psychological mark that can influence families' lives for centuries."

The Third Reich years cannot, especially in Germany, be dismissed as a closed chapter in the book of history for which parents alone are to blame.

Continued on page 14

Look it up in Brockhaus

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supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical signs of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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**HORIZONS**

## Church helps cravers beat the burning yearning

**Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger**

**A** Lutheran church group in Hamburg runs courses for people wanting to cure themselves of addictions.

Alcohol and tobacco, of course, head the list of vices, but there are many others: sweets and television, for example. One man even wanted to give up criticising other people.

The aid group runs short-term programmes to get people started on the straight and narrow and long-term programmes to prevent backsliding.

A seven-week programme began on Ash Wednesday under the sponsorship of the church's North Elbe public relations department and *Blickpunkt Kirche* (Church Viewpoint), a Hamburg newspaper.

One who joined up on Ash Wednesday is Herr K., the manager of a firm which has had to dismiss part of its workforce. The experience drove him to drown his sorrows in drink.

A 13-year-old schoolgirl is trying to stop her craving for sweet things. She says she has only just realised how much she consumes "and it is a lot."

She has joined the programme for

Continued from page 13

Besides, an end to the problem of lasting traumas in the wake of terror, murder and war is nowhere near in sight, or so psychiatrists say:

"Similar occurrences recur all over the world, even though they may not be as dramatic as they were under the Nazis. Concentration camp experience has taught us to understand what mental repercussions they have."

In view of its historic burden, Professor Peter says, the Federal Republic of Germany ought to play a leading role in psychiatric research into persecution.

Yet so far not a pittance in public funds has been provided for the project, which is shortly to continue with a symposium.

"The situation is," he says, "that the few people who are looking into a cure for this gravest of wartime wounds inflicted by the German people are having to foot the bill themselves."

Annette Stankau

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 4 April 1985)

support — she wasn't getting any from her fellow pupils in her efforts to change. They "ask if something is wrong with me."

A woman says her addiction was watching *Dynasty* on the television every Wednesday night.

Letters from the addicted arrive almost daily at the campaign offices. There has even been one from Australia.

The project began several years ago with a few hundred people. By last year more than 10,000 were estimated to have taken part.

Pastor Martin Bethge says people can give up what they want to for as short or as long a time as they want to.

The seven-week programme was a starting point for people to give up something that they had long wanted to give up.

So Passiontide, the two weeks before Easter, was used to fire the enthusiasm. It also created a link to former times when fasting over this period was not an exceptional event.

There are no limits to aims people set themselves and not everybody is Christian.

One person has personal problems, another wants a rest from the surfit of the modern state.

What many Christians think is reflected in one sentence: "You cannot feel the passion of Jesus if you are sitting up to the neck in cream."

Letters of encouragement plus a calendar are used to keep the cravers on the right track. The letters spell out the problems involved in giving up a vice, how backsliding to old habits happens and lists possible causes of a breakdown of the will.

Expectations are high among the cravers. A man who gave up alcohol admitted freely that alone he didn't have the resolve and the discipline to give up. "I need support."

For those whose addiction is entrenched, much more is needed than a simple short dose of abstinence. The initial letter of encouragement in these cases admits that the project cannot fulfil all expectations. It could only touch on the problem.

One man wrote: "My wife and I are both 73. We have been smoking since our youth. We've tried over the years to give up, but without success.

"My wife had a coronary and I have had a heart attack. We know the dangers of continuing to smoke but still cannot stop. If you think that you might be able to help us, we would be ex-

changed and so were the goods."

But it was all a swindle. Both men tricked each other. Valuers reckoned the icons were worth at most 7,000 marks and the sapphires 18,400 marks.

Authenticating certificates were

changed and so were the goods.

But the process was slow.

The study also revealed that the amount of smoking among drivers varied according to how demanding the job was.

Forty-four per cent of those with extremely irregular hours smoked but only 32 per cent of the others.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 March 1985)

## Cancer girl finds mother

**A** 26-year-old woman dying from leukaemia has finally contacted her mother who gave her out for adoption shortly after the birth (see photo).

The mother is the only known close relative and was needed to donate bone marrow for an operation needed to save the daughter's life.

Doctors say that the daughter's survival chances with an operation are between 50 and 60 per cent. Without, she would die within months.

The daughter lives in Hamburg. Her mother disappeared shortly after the birth and was only found after a campaign in the Press and television which realised 300 replies.

Eventually, Gisela Müller, 54, was discovered to be living in Düsseldorf. She has promised to help and is now being put through medical tests.

dpa

(Kölner Nachrichten, 12 April 1985)

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